

# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE, A.A. GROMYKO URGE EXPANDING DIALOGUE

OW010931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Anatoliy Gromyko, the eldest son of Soviet head of state Andrey Gromyko, met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday and agreed that Japan and Soviet Union should expand the dialogue between them, Japanese officials said. Gromyko's son, a 53-year-old career diplomat and the head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Research Center on Africa, suggested that the two nations should try to create a friendly neighbor relationship. He handed a letter from his father to Nakasone, the officials said.

Nakasone replied that the important thing is to have a dialogue, adding that he is looking forward to seeing Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when he visits Tokyo late this year or early next year, according to the officials. Nakasone told Gromyko that he welcomed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's call for greater dialogue.

Gromyko came to Japan to attend a regular meeting between the two countries, held in Yamanashi Prefecture from September 27 to 29, under the auspices of the Council on National Security Problems.

NAKASONE MEETS WITH NEW AMBASSADOR FROM PRC

OW020349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and China's new ambassador to Tokyo, Zhang Shu, agreed Wednesday to further promote relations between their two countries. The envoy visited Nakasone at his office, carrying messages from Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

In the meeting, Nakasone said bilateral relations will remain solid even in "rains or winds." Zhang said China will maintain its basic policy of promoting Beijing-Tokyo ties with a long perspective.

Discusses Trade With PRC Press

OW011135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told visiting Chinese press representatives Tuesday Japan intends to increase imports from China to rectify the current bilateral trade imbalance, which favors Japan.

Nine Chinese pressmen, including Feng Jian, deputy director general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, are in Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. They met with Nakasone at the Prime Minister's Office for about 30 minutes. The meeting did not touch on Nakasone's controversial official visit to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, which enshrines Japanese war dead including A-class war criminals. Chinese students demonstrated against the visit in Beijing last month.

LDP MAPS PLAN TO BOOST DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW011241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Tuesday came up with a sweeping 16-point plan for boosting domestic demand in a bid to alleviate trade friction mainly with the United States.



The plan was completed by the LDP's ad hoc project team in time for the departure of the party's mission to the U.S., led by Vice President Susumu Nikaido, this coming Friday. The mission will explain the plan in its talks with U.S. Government and congressional leaders. Washington has been urging Tokyo to stimulate domestic demand as a means of reducing Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S. The government and the LDP will convene a meeting of their top leaders Thursday to discuss how best to present Japan's case to the U.S. through the LDP mission, party sources said.

At the top of the measures contained in the LDP's plan is the increased flotation of construction bonds for improvement of the social infrastructure. This will necessitate a change in the government's policy of avoiding boosting domestic demand through increased fiscal spending owing to Japan's huge fiscal deficit.

Among other salient measures are a tax cut for promoting of housing construction, enactment of legislation for drawing on private sector vitality at the coming extraordinary session of the Diet, acceleration of deregulation, reduction of income tax for promotion of personal consumption, and a tax cut for investment in plant and equipment.

The plan also calls for a "Japanese version of the Marshall Plan" for economic assistance to developing countries with both governmental and private funds. Under study in this context is an idea of buying large quantities of wheat and other surplus grain of the U.S. for supply to third countries.

The project team also decided to ask the government to reduce its planned timescale for doubling Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the present seven years.

Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council and the leader of the team, told a meeting of the group Tuesday that the party will see to it that promises to be made by the party's mission in the U.S. will be implemented without fail. He further said that the party should seek continuous exchanges with U.S. congressional leaders. Nikaido was also present at the meeting.

A shortfall of fiscal revenues could raise problems when the party sets about carrying out the plan, informed sources said. In particular, the Finance Ministry will probably object strongly to increased issue of construction bonds, they said.

The plan also envisages reduction of interest rates on funds for fiscal investment and loans, stepped-up flotation of domestic and overseas bonds by local governments, promotion of large-scale projects, including construction of bridges across Tokyo Bay, flexible operation of monetary policy, reduction of interest rates on housing loans and consumer loans, active use of state-owned land, and stepped-up promotion of information and communications services.

#### NIKAIDO BRIEFED BY MANSFIELD BEFORE U.S. MISSION

OW011015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield Tuesday met Susumu Nikaido, the leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party's trouble-shooting mission to the United States, briefing him on the current U.S. congressional mood concerning trade disputes with Japan, LDP sources said, Mansfield, who treated Nikaido and other members of his nine-member mission to a luncheon at his official residence, also wished them success in their forthcoming trip to the United States, they said.

Nikaido, LDP vice president, and his party will leave for the United States Friday for a two-week trip aimed at assuring the U.S. Congress of Japan's efforts in opening its markets and fending off U.S. protectionist moves.

Mansfield was quoted as telling Nikaido that he appreciates the LDP's action in dispatching the mission at an important stage in U.S.-Japanese trade relations. Nikaido told Mansfield he was aware that the United States is facing a difficult period and his mission to the United States is to look for ways to support President Ronald Reagan's beleaguered administration.

#### CAR MAKERS MAY HAVE TO RAISE U.S. RETAIL PRICES

OW011011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Japanese automakers may have to raise retail prices of their motor vehicles in the U.S. if the yen's value increases further against the U.S. dollar, Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, said Tuesday.

Japanese automakers will certainly suffer a profit decline in the latter half of fiscal 1985, ending next March, as a result of the recent sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar, he told a press conference.

"Nissan Motor Co. alone will record an exchange loss of about 60 billion yen if the yen's exchange rate goes up by an average 20 yen in the latter half of fiscal 1985," Ishihara, also chairman of Nissan Motor Co. said.

"Also, U.S. automakers may file dumping charges against us if the dollar prices of Japanese cars fall in accordance with the yen's appreciation," he added.

#### TOYOTA TO IMPORT MORE U.S. PARTS BY YEAR END

OW020645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Toyota Motor Corp. said Wednesday it will import some 30 kinds of automobile parts totalling 500 to 600 million yen in value from the United States.

The decision was made after examining business talks which the company's auto parts procurement mission had during a visit to the United States in August, the company said. Toyota will start marketing some of these parts experimentally by the end of this year, it said.

Toyota also decided to donate 1.5 million dollars to the Rockefeller University in New York, it said. The funds, to be designated "Toyota Professorship," will be used for medical studies in the university, it added.

#### U.S. MAY PROTEST ALUMINUM TRADE PRACTICES

OW020529 Tokyo KYODO in English 0224 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- The United States is considering adding Japanese aluminum and soda ash to the list of items subject to retaliation for unfair trade practices under section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act, according to Japanese Government sources.

The sources said Wednesday the U.S. Government is intending to forestall an expected move from the industries to file for invocation of the act. It will probably decide on its own to apply it to aluminum this week in an apparent effort to pacify protectionist sentiment mounting in the U.S. Congress.

Aluminum Co. of America (ALCOA) has spearheaded the industry's move to file for application of the act as it thinks Japan's Government subsidies to the aluminum industry are responsible for a surge in Japan's aluminum product exports to the U.S. and a decline in its imports from the U.S.

The duty paid by Japanese aluminum smelters on imports of aluminum ingot has in recent years been reduced from its previous level of 9 percent to just 1 percent, as part of government efforts to assist the recession-hit industry. Moreover, the government can use the proceeds of 1 percent duty to finance streamlining of the industry under an arrangement with a state-sponsored industry-wide cartel.

#### ABE TO LEAD GROUP TO EC TRADE TALKS IN NOV

OW011013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Japan and the European Community will hold ministerial talks on trade in Tokyo in late November to explore steps to rectify the trade imbalance between them, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

He said the talks will be held in connection with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's pledge during his European trip in July to work together with the EC to improve trade relations. The 10-nation community has had an annual trade deficit of 10 billion dollars with Japan in each of the past two years.

The EC plans to renew its call for an expansion of Japanese imports of manufactured products such as aircraft from its member countries to help achieve more balanced two-way trade. Karl-Heinz Narjes, the EC's commissioner for industry, research and science, is presently in Tokyo to attend a symposium on promotion of industrial cooperation.

The Japan-EC ministerial meeting will take place before an EC summit, possibly in Luxembourg, on December 2-3 according to a Foreign Ministry source who did not wish to be named. The source said that during the Tokyo talks the EC is prepared to request Japan to clarify its market-opening "action program," unveiled on July 30. The EC delegation will also seek additional market-opening measures by Japan in the top-level meeting with the Japanese group, which will be led by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

#### OPPOSITION PARTIES AGREE ON 1-PERCENT LIMIT

OW010940 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] At their meeting today, the secretaries general of the JCP, the Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the United Social Democratic Party agreed that the four opposition parties will act together as much as possible in the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session to forcefully confront the Nakasone cabinet in order to make the government keep defense spending below 1 percent of the GNP.



First, concerning the 1-percent defense spending limit, they noted at the meeting that public misgivings about the Nakasone cabinet's military buildup policy are increasing, and agreed that the four opposition parties will act in concert as much as possible to make the government abide by its policy of keeping defense spending below 1 percent of the GNP.

Concerning the lower house seat reapportionment issue, they agreed to push for adoption of the joint proposal worked out at the last regular Diet session by the four opposition parties. On condition that no 2-seat constituency will be newly created, they agreed to enter into talks with the LDP. However, they decided to push for drastic revision in the extraordinary Diet session reflecting the results of the national census which begins tomorrow.

It is noteworthy that the DSP, which to a certain extent approves of the midterm defense buildup plan recently adopted by the cabinet, indicated that, in its judgement, it is better to show its character as an opposition party more distinctly in the coming extraordinary Diet session. Thus the four opposition parties have fallen in step with each other on the 1-percent issue.

#### POLL SHOWS HIGHER POPULAR SUPPORT FOR NAKASONE

OW011401 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[From the "News Center Nine" program]

[Text] According to an opinion poll conducted by the NHK, the public appraisal rate for the Nakasone cabinet reached 65.7 percent, the highest rate registered since the cabinet's inauguration. On 21 and 22 September, the NHK conducted a poll of 1,800 people, both men and women over 20 years of age, across the country by way of individual interviews, and received valid responses from 1,322.

Regarding the question of how they appraise the Nakasone cabinet, 8 percent of those polled gave high marks and 57.7 percent praised it somewhat. In this connection, a total of 65.7 percent of those polled gave positive appraisal to the Nakasone cabinet. It exceeds, by about 7 percent, the figure of 58 percent registered in the survey conducted in September 1984, the highest rate in previous polls. It is the highest figure, even compared with those indicating popular appraisal for previous cabinets under Fukuda, Ohira, and Suzuki.

Regarding the Nakasone cabinet's political attitude, the percentage of the people who hold that the cabinet is running the government, showing strong leadership, and promoting administrative reforms in a positive way exceeds the figures registered in the previous surveys by a large margin. Moreover, the number of people who replied that the cabinet is not enthusiastic about establishing political ethics, or that it tends to take the rightist line in dealing with the Constitution and defense issues has dropped compared with the figure in the previous poll.

Regarding specific party support, the LDP showed a nearly 7-percent increase in support compared with the previous poll held in February this year, while the JSP and Komeito lost 3 percent and 1.5 percent of their support, respectively.

Regarding the question of the Diet dissolution and general election, 64.4 percent of those polled replied that the Diet should not be dissolved at present, while 12.3 percent replied that it should be dissolved at an early date, and 23.3 percent gave no definite answer.

STATE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL RESHUFFLED

SK012252 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and the DPRK Central People's Committee was held yesterday. The joint meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Members of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, members of the Political Bureau, and members of the Central Committee were present at the joint meeting.

At the joint meeting, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk was appointed first deputy premier of the DPRK State Administration Council; Comrade An Sung-hak, deputy premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and chairman of the Committee for Light Industry; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, deputy premier of the DPRK State Administration Council; and chairman of the Committee for Trade; and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, DPRK minister of public security. At the meeting, Comrades Choe Yong-nim and Kim Hwan were relieved from their posts as deputy premiers of the State Administration Council in connection with their being assigned to other posts. Comrade Kong Chin-tae was relieved from his post as deputy premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and chairman of the Committee for Trade and was appointed chairman of the DPRK Service for the People Committee.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO VISIT IN MID-OCTOBER

SK011053 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official friendship visit to the DPRK in mid-October upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

TALK VIEWS U.S. MILITARY INFLUENCE IN SOUTH

SK011342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0046 GMT 1 Oct 85

[First installment of unattributed talk: "74 Hours Across the Demarcation Line -- A Land Which Is Suffocating Under the Foot of the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] The First Step on the Land of a Colony

At 0930 on 20 September, our reporters crossed over the Military Demarcation Line shortly before the members of the Pyongyang art troupe and the home-visiting group. The area around the buildings of the South side in Panmunjom was crowded with people. The art troupe and the home-visiting group, which was to come to the area of our side, were seen standing ready, forming a line. Beside them, hundreds of people wearing guide armbands or Red Cross badges were seen walking back and forth.

Of course, they were Koreans. The land was linked as one and those crowding people were Koreans, but we could not feel that the place was our country and land. The UN flag, which does not become U.S. soldiers, was flying along with the Stars and Stripes in a village nearby and on a mountain ridge. Also, signboards with UN marks were seen along the street. In addition, a U.S. imperialist aggressor wearing an MP helmet was seen directing something to South Korean agents, staring at them. These men were scattering around seemingly executing his instructions. They looked despicable. I thought that, even though the place is my country and land, it is a part of South Korea which has become a colony of the United States.



When one of our reporters began taking pictures in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line, a South Korean, who wore guide's armband, came up to him and tried to stop him from taking pictures, saying that this place is an area in which cameras are forbidden. We got angry. We continued coverage, saying: This place is a zone in which the U.S. wretches forbid you to take pictures. Such a regulation does not apply to us. Why can we not take pictures of our country and land?

Then, the South Korean man looked [word indistinct] and turned tail. When our reporters pointed at U.S. wretches and abused them, a guide looked very surprised at this and was at a loss.

This scene reminded us of events one year ago. When our relief goods embodying compatriotic love were delivered to South Korean flood victims, we proposed the direct delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken areas, including Seoul. Because the South Korean puppets tenaciously opposed this, however, we could only hand over the relief goods at Taesong-dong. A funny incident took place at that time. Despite the fact that Taesong-dong is administered by the Kunnae-myon Office, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, the South Korean puppets made an unloading site there after obtaining approval from the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressor force.

There must be corners, which should be out of sight, in a zone where cameras are forbidden. We carefully watched the area to find such corners. However, what we could see was the state of guard and military installations which we can see from the Panmungak on our side. We could come to an obvious conclusion. The reason for designating the area as a place where cameras are forbidden is that the South Korean puppets did not want to show scenes of South Korean underlings under the control of the U.S. imperialists. We hated the U.S. imperialist aggressors' crafty way of trying to pretend as if the South Korean people were masters while occupying South Korea and deciding everything. We also disliked the South Korean puppets' absurd act of trying to hide their humiliation in which they cannot move even a finger without an order from the U.S. masters.

#### At a Powder-Reeking Place

We have been frequently told that South Korea is a military base of the U.S. imperialists and even grasses and trees there are wilting because of war drills. While heading for Seoul, we thought that reality was more serious than what we had heard. As soon as we departed from Panmunjom, we could see offensive posts camouflaged between trees. We ground our teeth with indignation when we thought that, last year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and South Korean puppets had countless military personnel standing by there and then bestially slaughtered our security guards, who were performing their routine duty, by shooting them.

When a line of vehicles approached the Yimjin River, posts surrounded by an iron fence were seen on every mountain ridge. The area around the banks of the Yimjin River, which were blockaded double and treble with iron fence, appeared uninhabited. The iron bridge over the river remained destroyed and looked deserted, thus increasing tension there. The U.S. imperialists put a signboard reading "House of Peace" on a building on the South side. However, military installations in the area, south of the Military Demarcation Line and north of the Yimjin River, indicated how deceptive their term peace is.

The line of vehicles continued to move southward. The line approached Munsan, but not many people were seen.

What we saw were more dense military installations. Heavily armed puppet soldiers were seen walking back and forth at posts built on every mountain ridge, armories along the street, military barracks, other military installations surrounded with iron fence, and U.S. imperialist aggressor wretches wearing helmets were seen casting bloodthirsty eyes on the line of vehicles while showing only helmets and cunning eyes.

While looking out the window, a member of the home-visiting group of our side expressed indignation, saying that he did not know that this was the way the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets had prepared to swallow the northern half, behind scenes of peace, the easing of tension, and dialogue.

What was monstrous were the installations built along the street. Wherever there were broad vacant grounds, there were barriers, antitank blockades, and manifold barricades. These seemed to be installations for defense, but were indeed, a camouflage to hide schemes for northward invasion.

These were also camouflaged installations built not only to incite North-South confrontation among the South Korean people by showing to them these installations, but also to forcibly convince foreigners of someone's bellicose nature by showing them to the foreigners. On every mountain ridge and valley were offensive military installations for northward invasion.

We felt as if the powder of the Team Spirit-85 war exercise, which was staged last spring by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the puppet army with the mobilization of some 250,000 military troops, and the subsequent war exercises staged thereafter are still reeking.

Probably because they had guessed our thought, the guide asserted that these installations were for defense purposes. But, we were sickened by this.

We refuted the guide, saying: It is a well known fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to trigger a war of northward invasion using the South Korean puppet army as bullet shields. Isn't it shameful to drag the U.S. imperialists' claws of war in against the same nation? Why are they kicking up such a racket by wasting much material and much effort, at a time when numerous South Korean people are in rags and starving and when the foreign debts reaching over \$50 billion are suffocating the South Korean people? Then, he could not say anything.

One day, an artist of our side asked a guide from the South side about a U.S. military camp surrounded by barbed wire entanglements. The guide said that it was a rest center for U.S. Army soldiers. The artist refuted the guide, saying: Is there a rest center in the world which installs barbed wire entanglements? Then, the guide's face turned red.

We realized why the puppets have so tenaciously opposed our peace proposals, including the proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks to announce a joint declaration of nonaggression. We could see through the cunning, the real intentions of the South side: that, while leaving the destroyed railway bridge on the Yimjin River as it has been for 35 years, the South side asserted to link the destroyed railway bridge immediately at the economic talks and that it has played a drama as if it were interested in the improvement of North-South relations. We told the personnel of the South side: South Korea has been reduced not only to a site where numerous weapons of mass destruction, including more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, have been deployed, but also to a powderkeg of war. Therefore, if war broke out on the Korean peninsula, our nation would certainly be the only nation which would suffer. If you are truly Korean, you should drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of South Korea.

South Korea is a U.S. colony and a military base where war may break out at any moment. This was the first impression we got on the way South after crossing Panmunjom.

SHULTZ CALL FOR N-S ADMISSION TO UN CRITICIZED

SK010716 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 27 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 28 September commentary: "The Splittists' Two-Pronged Operation"]

[Text] Recently, the South Korean puppets boisterously babbled about admission to the United Nations. Following this, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe also clamorously babbled about this. Shultz said that the admission of the North and South to the United Nations would be conducive to alleviating tension. Abe said that he would support the admission of North and South Korea to the United Nations for the sake of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula. This shows that the splittists at home and abroad are deliberately making a fuss to forge ahead with the policy of perpetuating the division of Korea in collusion with each other and with the 40th UN General Assembly as momentum.

The theory of admission to the United Nations is a splittist card that the splittists came up with in the 1970's in order to stifle the prevalent trend for reunification and to perpetuate the division of Korea. At that time, the theory of admission to the United Nations was withdrawn after receiving serious blows as a result of the resolute objection and rejection of all the Korean people and of the peace-loving people of the world.

Why have the United States and Japan once again come up with the theory of admission to the United Nations -- a theory that has already proved useless? It is very likely that this is related to an attempt to save the South Korean puppets, who have faced the people's strong resistance internally and who have been degraded to the status of international orphans externally, and to use them for a splittist reason, especially for an unjust aim related to the 24th Olympics. The United States and Japan are trying to justify Seoul as the venue for the Olympics and provide favorable conditions for the policy of cross-contact and cross-recognition through the Olympics by creating an impression in the world, through admission to the United Nations, that South Korea, which has accelerated its bankruptcy, is a country.

Along with maneuvers for cross-recognition -- maneuvers that they have forged ahead with in a full-scale manner -- the proposal for admission to the United Nations is the splittists' two-pronged tactic designed to internationally legalize the policy of two Koreas -- a scheme for the perpetual division of Korea. By boisterously babbling about admission to the United Nations at the UN General Assembly this time, the U.S. imperialists fully revealed their brazen nature as aggressors who are trying to deepen the division of Korea, perpetuate the occupation of South Korea, and accelerate preparations for provoking a new war. The Japanese reactionaries further revealed their appearance as insolent meddlers in the Korean question.

Although the U.S. secretary of state and the Japanese foreign minister raved that admission to the United Nations constitutes a way of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, it is nothing but sophistry designed to deceive and make a mockery of public opinion through irrelevant remarks. Their true and hidden intentions are to further instigate the puppet clique to confront us by clamoring and babbling about admission to the United Nations and to expand confrontation to the international arena.



This is clearly proven by news reports that the South Korean puppets' references to admission to the United Nations are aimed at holding the North in check in the international community. It is obvious to everyone that this line of confrontation is toward war.

That the splittists at home and abroad have zealously and boisterously babbled about admission to the United Nations adduces evidence showing that their splittist policy of war has been further strengthened. This will surely heighten tension on the Korean peninsula, threaten peace, and blur the atmosphere of the dialogue that is now underway.

The United States and Japan have only sought the division of the Korean peninsula. By prolonging the division of Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are dreaming of strengthening their domination over South Korea and of fulfilling a wild and aggressive desire against all of Korea. The Japanese reactionaries are trying to accelerate their reinvasion of South Korea.

Korea should not be admitted to the United Nations in a state of division. It should be admitted to the United Nations as a unified country after achieving reunification. Successfully holding dialogue between North and South, eliminating the state of tension and confrontation between the North and South, turning armistice into durable peace by holding tripartite talks, and withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea are basic conditions for resolving the Korean question peacefully. In this context, the joint hosting the 24th Olympics by the North and South, equally holding games in Pyongyang and Seoul, and participating in these games as a single team will be very beneficial in alleviating tension between the North and South, in developing trust, and in promoting peaceful reunification. The splittists at home and abroad should stop traversing a road that runs counter to the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

#### HOME VISITORS' EXPERIENCE IN SEOUL EXPLAINED

SK011248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0050 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Third installment of NODONG SINMUN 27 September article: "Seventy-four Hours Across the Demarcation Line -- Those Who Fear the People"]

[Text] The Intelligence Personnel in Disguise

We previously noted that hundreds of people wearing the armbands labelled reporter crowded in the reunion place between the members of our home-visiting group and their families and relatives. What a lot of reporters! Those who knew how the South Korean papers reported on our Pyongyang art troupe and home-visiting group must have been suspicious about this. The majority of them turned out to be fake reporters.

One of our cameramen was trying to take pictures in the reunion place when a man wearing a reporter's armband obstructed him, blocking the lens of the camera with his hand. Suspicious about his conduct as a reporter, we asked him which newspaper he belonged to. He then answered he worked for SEOUL SINMUN. We asked a SEOUL SINMUN reporter whom we had known for some time about this man, he said that he was a complete stranger. Thus he turned out to be a hooligan who had been dispatched to obstruct the activities of our reporters and to watch and control those who were meeting their families and relatives.

The identity of such pretend reporters was revealed on other occasions as well. A member of our home-visiting group was showing his sister in the South a family photograph, explaining to her about the college his son graduated from, what he was doing, and that his daughter was a college student, and so forth, when a man wearing a reporter's armband suddenly appeared and snatched away the photograph which the brother and sister had been looking at together. A disturbance took place at the meeting table. The enraged sister shouted: "How can you snatch away a photo that I haven't even had a chance to look at?" But this man ran away without looking back. At this, even the foreign reporters who happened to be on hand to see this scene called him names and criticized, saying, "He is rude. That is a shame."

There was a man who held a tape-recorder right up to the jaw, interrupting an intimate conversation, when the members of our home-visiting group and their families and relatives in the South were talking with each other in a whisper. This man must have been a pretend reporter, a selected young man dispatched by the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP].

All this will be enough for the readers to understand the grim atmosphere in which the reunion of flesh and blood was held in South Korea. Now the government-patronized South Korean media are raving that the reunion of the families, which was conducted under surveillance and control with the surveillance personnel and hooligans crowding the scene, was good because it was a public reunion and that the reunion by families and relatives without surveillance was bad because it was a secret reunion. This is the epitome of shamelessness. We would advise you who are criticizing us to go out to the corner of Kwanghwamun and ask the residents of Seoul. Everyone will condemn the puppet clique that turned the site of the reunion into a prison and prevented flesh and blood from sharing warm feelings.

During our stay in Seoul, all we could hear everywhere in South Korea was the sound of the military boots of the hooligans tramping on campus and the sound of the iron shackles arresting the righteous people who called for democracy.

On 20 September when we arrived in Seoul, the president of the Seoul National University General Student Council was arrested by the puppet police for criticizing the United States, followed by other successive arrests. Those who favor a reunion under grim surveillance would be either the guards of the South Korean prisons whose occupation is tailing, surveillance, arresting, and torturing or their spokesmen.

#### To Hide the Crime

Everyone is led to be suspicious of why the South Korean puppets made such a desperate effort to block the warm reunion of flesh and blood who met for the first time in scores of years. We have another episode to tell you in connection with this.

The members of our home-visiting group took many gifts with them to give parents and brothers in their home towns. They carried with them many pieces of clothing which they sincerely made with a painful heart for not having been able to provide a table for their parents' 60th birthday, and many bottles of strong drink with the heart of a son visiting families and relatives. They carried photographs of the entire family with them to show the families and relatives who would be longing to see their flesh and blood. They carried tape recordings with them of letters from grandchildren who have never met their grandparents and longed to see them. It was quite natural for them to do this. They were about to meet their flesh and blood whom they had not forgotten for a moment.



The people in the South were different. What the families and relatives in the South offered the members of the home-visiting group were poor things, like cheap socks. Upon returning to Pyongyang, we were told that these people who came to Pyongyang to meet their families and relatives went back without being able to offer the elderly parents a piece of clothing material or a bottle of strong drink.

Even in the dictatorial South Korean society with little heart as a people, they must have had a desire to leave a souvenir of their true heart for their parents and brothers whom they met as in a dream. Everyone will admit this. Did this then result from lack of time because the exchange of visits was organized suddenly? This was not the case. The lists of visitors were exchanged 10 days prior to the visits. There should not be a different reason.

Although they could not afford to offer things of great value, the families and relatives in the South wanted to give souvenirs containing their true feelings to their flesh and blood whom they had no assurances of meeting again. The dictatorial society, the brutal men of the ANSP hampered this.

The successive South Korean puppets have systematically suppressed and persecuted South Korean families whose members went to the North. This led to the cold-hearted reception imposed on the members of the home-visiting group. Because they had committed the crime of persecuting the families whose family members went to the North, they collectively accommodated many people whom the members of the home-visiting group desired to meet, and, pressuring them not to mention this fact, did not allow them to have time to prepare souvenirs, and they did not bring many people to the site of the reunion under the pretext that they were unable to find them even though they were alive.

The South Korean puppets deployed three or four surveillance personnel to each of the members of the home-visiting group and their families and relatives and blocked the flesh and blood from engaging in a warm conversations because they were afraid that those who were persecuted by them might tell the truth about South Korea.

I would like to tell you another thing here. On 23 September, when the members of the home-visiting group were preparing to leave the Sheraton Hotel, winding up the exchange visit schedule, the South side did not bring many of the families and relatives of the members of our home-visiting group to the farewell site. For example, Professor (Sin Song-u) received a notice that his brother and uncle could not come because of sudden illness. Furthermore, most of the families and relatives brought to the front of the Sheraton Hotel were prevented from a farewell embrace. They were kept at a distance, only waving their hands.

The sister of a member of our home-visiting group was anxious to see the face of her brother once again, impatiently stamping her feet and crying. But she was helpless in the strong hands of the operatives wearing the guide insignia. I would like to ask you, the brutal fascist ring of South Korea: Is this the act of a human being and humanitarianism? This is the act of a hooligan and an anti-national crime which no one can approve of or tolerate under any circumstances.

Did the South Korean puppets, who have no regard for nation and man and who are so afraid of the free talking and of sharing the regretful moment of farewell by the flesh and blood who met for the first time in scores of years, intend to relieve the pain of fellow countrymen by free visits and the reunification of the fatherland? We doubt this.

The process of the odd reunion and farewell of the members of the home-visiting group and their families and relatives in South Korea clearly showed the world who loves the nation and who rejects the nation, who is a real humanitarian and who is a pretend humanitarian.

SOUTH'S ANTIREUNIFICATION 'SCHEME' DISCUSSED

SK020210 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
22 Sep 85

[Roundtable talk among station commentator Kim and radio personalities Sin So-yon, Yun Hui-chong, and Kim Chol-min from the feature program "The Hour for Compatriots in the North": "Antireunification Scheme Disguised as Reunification"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] As is well known at home and abroad, an exchange of visits by the Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups from the North and South was conducted for the first time in 40 years of division. Prior to this, at the end of last month, the ninth round of the North-South Red Cross talks were held in Pyongyang for the first time in 12 years. In different forms, economic talks and preliminary contacts are being conducted between the North and South for North-South parliamentary talks.

[Sin So-yon] Moreover, in September last year, there was a delivery relief goods sincerely sent by the compatriots in the North. For this reason, the attention at home and abroad is focused on our country, and the masses' ardent aspirations for reunification are on the upswing. What is more, the students engaged in a struggle for democratization are once again raising their voices calling for North-South student talks.

[Kim Chol-min] In the meantime, the ordinary people who keep watching the Chon Tu-hwan group's every move are also raising their voices, criticizing the authorities' attitude toward dialogue while expressing concern over the future of dialogue. Simply put, the people are unanimously criticizing Chon Tu-hwan, saying that the dialogue between the North and South should be for reunification, not for division. Their criticism is acrimonious and severe, probably because it comes from pent up frustrations. Now, I want to hear your views on this subject. Commentator Kim, will you start first?

[Commentator Kim] No wonder the masses are raising their voices severely denouncing Chon Tu-hwan. Essentially, dialogue between the North and South can be accepted at face value only if it is aimed at national reunification. The so-called dialogue touted by the Chon Tu-hwan group has entirely taken on the color of a splittist dialogue disguised as reunification and, therefore, the masses denounce and criticize it.

As is well known to us, the chief reason for the Chon Tu-hwan group's responding to the North's proposals for dialogue is to cloak its antinational pursuit of two Koreas and [word indistinct], divert public attention at home and abroad, improve its (?position), and remove the qualm from the hearts of the people by maneuvering itself -- who is not qualified to utter such sacred words as reunification -- into the position of the other party to dialogue. The voices denouncing Chon Tu-hwan being boisterously heard throughout the country are an explosion of the pent up frustrations over the current ruling group's antireunification position.

[Sin] I believe we can cite many examples regarding the Chon Tu-hwan group's anti-reunification position. This is more evident, however, in the group's clear aim of pursuing a perpetuation of division in its babbling about reunification and dialogue. What do you think?

[Yun Hui-chong] Right. There is no doubt about it. One example is sufficient to prove this, and that is the proposal for the so-called mutual visits by the persons in highest authority in the North and South touted noisily by the group.

In 1981, almost at the same time this proposal was advanced, the Chon Tu-hwan group made a junket to the United States and at the end of his visit there, a South Korea-U.S. joint communique was issued. In the joint communique, Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan said talks must be continued between the North and South, but the aim of such talks is not for reunification itself, but for paving the way for reunification.

Such being the case, the aim of paving the way for reunification was nothing but a repetition of the theory on steps toward reunification, forged as an idea of perpetuating the division by the Pak regime, and, therefore, it is as clear as day that the dialogue for paving the way for reunification means dialogue for the perpetuation of the division. The 5 June proposal, and the 2 January proposal for that matter, advanced by Chon Tu-hwan were hammered out with a view to perpetuating the division. In fact, such schemes, aimed at hiding the splittist nature behind the mask of reunification, are ridiculous.

[Kim Chol-min] Chon Tu-hwan's prattling about dialogue, therefore, can be said to be a ploy aimed at forcing, not reunification, but division, on the other party to the talks.

[Commentator Kim] That is right. The so-called policy of strength designed to perpetuate the division and to fabricate two Koreas through the North-South talks constitutes the invariable backbone of U.S. policy toward South Korea, does it not? Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan group, which is thoroughly subjugated to the United States, has no choice but to follow U.S. policy. This also means that the Chon Tu-hwan group has neither an alternative to dialogue aimed at division nor willingness to pursue any other dialogue than this.

[Sin] [Passage indistinct] As is being said by people throughout the country, the Chon Tu-hwan group has no intention of holding genuine talks for reunification.

[Passage indistinct] The Chon Tu-hwan group recently staged a military exercise. On 22 September, appearing on the crossroads of Kwanghwamun where armored personnel carriers were moving and armed helicopters were flying crazily about, Chon Tu-hwan unscrupulously said, after repeatedly uttering the theory of southward invasion, that the North should be swept away.

[Yun] The third round of the working-level preliminary contact, at which the North and South agreed on an exchange of the Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups, was earnestly in progress at Panmunjom at the same time as Chon Tu-hwan clamored about sweeping away the North. Judging from these two contradictory events, it becomes clear that the Chon Tu-hwan group's babbling about reunification and dialogue is not genuine.

[Commentator Kim] It is clear even to a child that the dialogue being conducted under circumstances in which the Chon Tu-hwan group utters such provocative and hostile words as that the North should be swept away or that the lost lands should be retrieved is not a dialogue for reunification, but a disguised strategy aimed at dodging public opinion at home and abroad and at cloaking its antireunification splittist lines.

In fact, only when the tense situation between the North and South is eased and such hostile acts directed at the other party to the talks are brought to an end can the masses expect progress in North-South talks. Now that the Chon Tu-hwan group is only dedicated to quite contrary deeds, how can the path to reunification be opened and how can one expect progress from the talks?



Quite recently, the Chon Tu-hwan ring published a book entitled "Education Critical of Communism" and distributed it to elementary and middle schools. [Passage indistinct] Anyway, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is doing everything to slander the North.

[Kim Chol-min] The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who knows better than anybody else that dialogue and confrontation are incompatible, is now committing such things proves that it has no intention of holding a dialogue for reunification.

[Yun] The Chon Tu-hwan group is also severely suppressing those who hope for reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is branding any theory on reunification other than its own theory on anticommunist reunification as an attempt to split national consensus and regards these theories as criminal and treasonous. It is ruthlessly suppressing even the students' calling for North-South student talks and sports exchanges between the North and South, terming these calls anticommunist ploys.

It is pouring cold water on the atmosphere of dialogue by arresting and imprisoning those who call for such things.

[Commentator Kim] Right. The Chon Tu-hwan group has become so unreasonable in suppressing those who are engaged in an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democratization that it suppresses them by linking them to the North and by calling them procommunist elements.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's acts of heightening the suppression of the people by preposterously linking them to the North, which has nothing to do with such masses, can only be interpreted as a premeditated act designed to lay artificial obstacles to the talks.

[Sin] In words the Chon Tu-hwan group calls for national rapprochement and national unity and pretends that it is responding to the North's proposals for dialogue, but in deeds it kicks off anticommunist rackets and suppresses people who are pining for reunification.

This is nothing but an intolerable insult to the people as well as an intolerable act of betrayal.

[Kim Chol-min] After all, the Chon Tu-hwan group's intentions for reunification have become as clear as day.

[Commentator Kim] Yes. Its intention is to perpetuate the division, and what it is pursuing through such ploys is to remain in power as long as possible. The Chon Tu-hwan group's approach to issues concerning reunification not only runs against the people's national aspirations, but also does not appeal to our popular masses. There is no doubt about this.

[Sin] If the Chon Tu-hwan group is really interested in reunification, it should force U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to withdraw, abandon its policy of anti-communist confrontation, abolish its policy of fabricating two Koreas, and push for the democratization of society, instead of coming up with a splittist proposal for dialogue or a false theory on reunification. It should know that it cannot hope to win people's support for its (?efforts) for dialogue and reunification if it continues to ignore such pressing issues.

[Kim Chol-min] I agree with you in the regard. If the Chon Tu-hwan group clings to splittist maneuvers by following the U.S. policy of two Koreas, it will never be able to avoid the same tragic end that befell its predecessors. Thank you for being with us.

SOUTH'S PRESS CONDUCTS 'PROPAGANDA' AGAINST NORTH

SK010910 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0429 GMT 30 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 30 September article: "The Press Should Be a Fair Spokesman"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is using the exchange of the North and South Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups, the first such visits ever to take place in the 40 years since the nation was divided, for its impure political purpose, is now using the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross and compatriotic love as a decoy for anticommunist propaganda designed to create alienation among the people and to whip up confrontation.

From the first day of the mutual visits, the Chon Tu-hwan ring slandered us as viciously as possible by fabricating nonexistent facts about us and is now engaged in frenzied and malicious propaganda based on fabricated facts, slandering the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and our people's free and happy lives.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous maneuvers of undermining the atmosphere of the hard-won North-South talks and jeopardizing national rapprochement and unity are now provoking indignation among all fellow countrymen in the North and South and are denounced by fair public opinion at home and abroad.

However, what is stranger is that the South Korean press, which should be a fair spokesman for public opinion, is now intolerably taking the lead in the puppet authorities' anticommunist propaganda based on fabricated facts, playing the role of the mouth-piece of the government.

Writing in the newspapers or appearing in roundtable talks on the TV screens almost every day, some of the progovernment South Korean reporters who have been to Pyongyang are heaping venomous words on us, slandering our socialist system and our people's free and happy lives.

After seeing the innocent children who were engaged in extracurricular activities at the Children's Palace in Pyongyang, they carelessly talked about them, saying that the smiles on the children's faces were false and tragic sending shudders up their spines. After harrassing members of the Juvenile Corps on their way to school by accosting them without warning with sallies of questions, they heaped wicked words on them, slanderous remarks about our educational system, by finding fault with the words of the young children. The South Korean reporters even went so far as to cling to such a brazen-faced method as posing questions to a toddler of 3 years old, who is not yet mature enough to speak properly or know what is right or wrong, and then using the child's words as the base of their anticommunist propaganda based on fabricated things.

Indeed, such are the shameful and sordid things that only ignorant rabble, dirty snobs, and hooligans, can commit knowing to mention conscience as a fellow countryman. All such things are reminders of the low moral state to which the South Korean reporters have been reduced. The basic duty of the reporters and journalists who speak for social opinion is to reflect the objective facts as correctly as possible and to contribute to social progress by leading public opinion of the various sectors of society on a right track. Objective reports on social truths are not only the noble duty and right of reporters and journalists, but also the demand of society. This is the reason why the press is called a public institution and a leader of public opinion.



If reporters and journalists, spokesmen for social opinion, report distorted views of things or fabricate things instead of reporting them as they are, they no longer are the reporters or journalists and they are only committing criminal acts that can never be condoned by history and people.

Not only the entire Korean people, but also the good-willed men of the world are rejoicing over the fact that the North and South have exchanged Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups for the first time in 40 years since nation was divided and unanimously hoping that such an exchange will serve as an opportunity of promoting national rapprochement and unity and hastening the cause of national reunification.

At this juncture, if the reporters and journalists are to be faithful to their mission as the leader of fair public opinion, they should mix their own voices with the national aspirations for national rapprochement, unity, and reunification that are flowing out of the minds of masses in all walks of life in the North and South. . .

Only when this happens can the press win great national support from the fellow countrymen as the patriotic voice reflecting the national conscience.

A great number of South Korean reporters and journalists acted in this way in the past. Despite severe fascist tyrannies of the successive rulers, they always kept their pen of justice as sharp as possible, fighting against injustice without ever succumbing to such tyrannies, and rose up to join in the sacred fight for independence, democracy, and reunification.

What is repugnant to us is that some South Korean journalists, who should lead public opinion in support of the people's righteous struggle and their pining for reunification, have become the spokesmen of a dictator by succumbing to power and are devoted to fabricated propaganda by serving as informants to the fanatic believers in anticommunism.

If South Korean reporters and journalists become the buglers of anticommunist confrontation, which is incompatible with the demands of the times and national aspirations, without heeding the dictates of their own conscience and code of faith in the face of power, just as the South Korean fault-finders who have been to Pyongyang, they will only receive curses and denunciations as pro-government reporters.

It was not accidental that some South Korean reporters who came to Panmunjom to cover the North-South talks told our reporters that not only South Korean social circles and the press, but also the ordinary residents were raising their voices in denunciation of the slanderous and fabricated propaganda against us to which the South Korean reporters who have been to Pyongyang are devoted.

It was also a reflection of such public opinion that some South Korean papers carried articles critical of the South Korea's Korea Broadcasting System and Munhwa Broadcasting Company for their lopsided broadcasting activities not favorable to North-South rapprochement.

There is a saying that public opinion is the opinion of heaven. Public opinion in South Korea stands firmly on the side of justice and reunification.

Only by keeping their sharp pens standing on the side of justice and reunification can the South Korean press discharge its mission as the spokesman for social opinion.

UNIVERSITY HEADS SCORE STUDENT SUPPRESSION

SK020257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- President of Kim Il-song University Chi Chang Ik, president of Kim Hyong-Chik University of Education Choe Kum-sun and President of Kim Chaek University of Technology Kim Kyong-wan published press statements on October 1 denouncing the harsh penalties imposed by the South Korean fascist clique recently upon the patriotic students who had participated in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul. They bitterly denounced the shocking atrocity of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in sentencing the patriotic students to prison terms up to ten years as an unpardonable violation of the nation's dignity and sovereignty and a malicious challenge to justice and patriotism. They said the penalties forced by the puppets upon the patriotic students who had taken part in the occupation of the "U.S.I.S." building in Seoul once again stripped bare the treacherous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group which stoop to any infamy to prop up its power by winning the favor of its american patron. They demanded that the students illegally arrested by the Chon Tu-hwan group be unconditionally and immediately released.

INFORMATION AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA SIGNED

SK010509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in the information field between the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia was signed on September 30 in Pyongyang. It was signed by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and chairman of the Information Committee of the DPRK, and H. Harmoko, minister of information of Indonesia and chairman of the Intergovernmental Council for Information Coordination of the Non-Aligned States.

BRIEFS

PUBLISHING COOPERATION WITH CSSR -- Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Protocol on cooperation between the General Foreign Languages Publishing House of Korea and the Orbis Press Agency of Czechoslovakia was signed in Pyongyang on September 30. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Paek Nam-sun, director and editor-in-chief of the General Foreign Languages Publishing House, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Orbis Press Agency headed by Vit Suchi, director of the Central Editing Department of the agency, and Vaclav Harman, Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 1 Oct 85 SK]

JUDGE SENTENCES DEFENDANTS IN USIS CASE

SK021026 Seoul YONHAP in English 0914 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP) -- Ham Wun-kyong, leader of a dissident Seoul National University (SNU) group, was sentenced to seven years in jail plus suspension of his civil rights for three years Wednesday for his role in the seizure in May of an American facility here. Ham, 21, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee, drew the jail term for breaking the national security law and the laws punishing those involved in violence and those who obstruct the execution of official duties, in connection with the seizing and staging of an anti-government sit-in in the U.S. Information Service library.

Senior Judge Yi Chae-hun of the Seoul criminal district court also handed out a five-year prison term for Kim Min-sok, 21, chairman of the SNU Student Council, for violating the law governing assembly and demonstrations and the law punishing those involved in violence. Also sentenced to five years was Yi Chung-hun, 21, ~~who was found~~ guilty of violating the law on assembly and demonstrations and the law covering the obstruction of justice. The prosecution demanded ten years in jail for both defendants on Sept. 25, charging Ham with breaking the National Security Law and both with violating the laws covering violence and obstruction of justice.

The judge handed down prison terms ranging from two to four years for the other 18 defendants for their roles in the case. Although the defendants contended that they had been given tacit or post-occupation approval for intruding into the U.S. facility, the judge found them guilty, because the USIS initially demanded that they leave the building, and they obstructed the duties of the police who had been guarding the building by stoning them.

The judge sentenced two years in jail with a three-year stay of execution for Chun Chin-suk, 21, the sole co-ed involved in the case. Nine other defendants were given four-year terms, and seven three-year terms. The prosecution had sought prison terms ranging from five to seven years for the 18.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HEAD

SK010753 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Monday met with Jaime de Pinies, president of the 40th General Assembly of the United Nations, and discussed the proposed entry of South Korea into the world organization and the ongoing inter-Korean dialogue. In their 30-minute meeting, de Pinies expressed the hope that South Korea will join the United Nations in the near future. He said it is absurd that South Korea, an advanced country, has not yet become a member of the world body.

Yi is now in New York attending the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

De Pinies also said he hopes that the ongoing inter-Korean talks will bring about great progress, leading to the elimination of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

In their meeting, Yi invited de Pinies to visit Seoul. De Pinies accepted the invitation, saying he would like to visit South Korea during his term as president of the U.N. General Assembly.



Later in the day, the Korean minister met with 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, North Yemen's foreign minister. They discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation.

PAPER URGES SIMULTANEOUS UN ENTRY OF NORTH, SOUTH

SK020155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "UN for Korea"]

[Text] The Korean question has become one of the most popular subjects at the current U.N. General Assembly with more than 100 member nations expected to mention Korea in their delegates' speeches. Encouragingly, an increasing number of countries are voicing their support for Seoul's basic position that south and north Korea should be admitted to the United Nations simultaneously.

Having a unique relationship with the world body ever since the inauguration of this Republic in 1948, we are inclined to expect the General Assembly to help create an environment favorable for establishing peace on the peninsula. Communist north Korea is called upon to join in creating such climate, considering that its rejection of the U.N. access to the north thwarted a chance to establish a single government on this peninsula following the end of World War II.

Now is the time for both south and north Korea to enter the United Nations from a realistic viewpoint. It is absurd for south Korea, with its population exceeding 40 million, and north Korea, with almost 20 million, to remain outside the world body. Simultaneous U.N. entry would help create a secure peace on the peninsula. Many U.N. delegates are showing interest in the inter-Korean dialogue currently under way. This is because of the world society's desire to see peace rooted on the peninsula.

In light of such desire, we hope that the General Assembly will not repeat any wasteful polemics on the Korean question as it has done in the past with Cold War harangues. We are anxious to see the Assembly prove itself constructive and efficient to make peace solid on the peninsula.

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'TRADE FRICTION' WITH U.S.

SK010930 Seoul TONG-A-ILBO in Korean 30 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The National Assembly's Measure for Trade With the United States"]

[Text] The recent political dealings in the National Assembly between the ruling and opposition parties has created deep skepticism among the people to really entrust the Assembly with their will. The people's feelings of sarcasm and impotence toward the Assembly and their feeling of being betrayed by the Assembly, and the increase in cases of "violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration" are not only an indication of the people's distrust in politics but are also their reaction to the breach of faith by politics.

We did not feel anything fresh from the recent news report that ruling and opposition party leaders have agreed to discuss and work out measures for trade with the United States.

Politics can find its wisdom from preventive measures; any firefighting efforts after a fire breaks out is meaningless. Likewise, when it loses its preventive power, politics invites radical violence.

Although there are problems in the export pattern of our country as a semi-developed country, the basic cause of the recent controversial trade friction with the United States is a by-product of the confrontation in trade between the United States and Japan. Nevertheless, the country that has suffered the heaviest damage from the sparks of the trade war between the United States and Japan is none other than our country. The effect of the trade friction between our country and the United States in the fields of our exports, industries, labor employment, and diplomatic activities are so grave that trade friction has become not a simple issue occurring in the trade between the two countries but is a serious state affair in our country today.

However, the news report that the ruling and opposition party leaders have agreed to discuss this issue at the National Assembly at this belated hour makes us feel once again that our politics are too insensitive to our state affairs. If agreement between political leaders on the state affair related to trade friction with the United States becomes meaningful, this state affair should be not only jointly analyzed, reviewed, and studied by responsible policymakers of the ruling and opposition parties, but also discussed and reviewed by them for the establishment of sufficient and satisfactory measures. Unfortunately, however, we have as yet not seen that they have reviewed and discussed this state affair in detail. What the National Assembly has decided on in connection with the trade friction, according to a report, is that the ruling and opposition parties will make joint efforts to cope with this issue by adopting a parliamentary resolution and by sending a parliamentary delegation to the United States.

Such a decision by the National Assembly may be enough to simply leave a record that the Assembly has done something to cope with the trade friction. However, such a parliamentary step is not sufficient. The Assembly should take positive steps because it is the parliamentary organ dealing with the will of workers, businessmen, and people of all strata as well as major industrial policies. It appears that the National Assembly is becoming a skeleton, while forgetting its essential function.

We strongly urge the National Assembly to handle state affairs earnestly. Though belated, there are some elements that it should consider.

Trade between our country and the United States is not a simple issue of dealing with the trade of goods. It involves important basic elements regarding our security, economic growth, foreign debts, employment, culture, and diplomacy. Therefore, both ruling and opposition camps should display joint political efforts in dealing with state affairs, because otherwise the people will neither expect nor trust the parliamentary politics of the National Assembly. To this end, the government should not monopolize information on state affairs or on diplomatic issues in particular. The undesirable trend in which the administrative branch exclusively and unilaterally handles diplomacy and national security, alleging that the legislative branch is unsatisfactory, and in which the prerogative of the National Assembly is reduced because of the administrative branch's unilateral dealing with state affairs, should be liquidated now. The government should renounce such ways of thinking and attitudes of treating the National Assembly, public organizations, or people as culprits for its diplomatic activities.

The administrative branch has exclusively handled trade between Korea and the United States, too. At the same time, the recently released government measures regarding trade with the United States also include the government's unilateral plan for lobby activities in the United States under its unilateral guidance. With such way of thinking and attitude on the part of the government, we cannot expect to resolve the recent trade friction with the United States. Both the National Assembly and the government should handle the essence of state affairs.



YI MEETS KUWAITI, SUDANESE COUNTERPARTS

SK020059 Seoul YONHAP in English 0036 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP) -- Yi Won-kyong, South Korean foreign minister, met with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, in New York on Tuesday (Korean time). They reportedly discussed Seoul's proposed entry into the United Nations and closer economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting, Yi explained Seoul's position on the entry of South Korea into the world body, based upon the principle of universality, and the reunification of Korea through continuing dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang according to a report sent from a South Korean mission at the United Nations to the Foreign Ministry. Yi urged the Kuwaiti foreign minister to cooperate with other Arab nations, including oil producers, in supporting South Korea's positions in the world organization, the report said.

The two foreign ministers are now in New York attending the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Yi told Al-Sabah that South Korea should be admitted into the United Nations by itself if North Korea continues to oppose the simultaneous entry of both Koreas, the report added. Seoul basically supports the concept of simultaneous entry, which it believes would alleviate tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Yi also had talks in New York on Tuesday with Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayoub, concerning Seoul's political position at the United Nations and the establishment of bilateral cooperation between South Korea and Sudan.

The Korean foreign minister was scheduled to meet with Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, in New York on Tuesday evening to review pending economic and political issues between Seoul and Washington. A foreign ministers' meeting between Korea and the United States is scheduled for Oct. 3 in New York.

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING PRESS LAW

SK020220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police yesterday arrested a college student who published a book on student movements for allegedly violating the Basic Press Law and the law governing assemblies and demonstrations. Yun Kwang-sik, 22, a senior of the Methodist Theological Seminary, became the first college student arrested for violating the press law since its passage in December 1980. Yun is the chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee at the seminary.

In most cases, laws punishing minor crimes have been applied to those who published books and printed materials in circulation on campuses. Article 7 of the Basic Press Law stipulates that those who copy or distribute printed materials which are subject to confiscation can be imprisoned up to one year or fined as much as one million won.

According to the police, Yun is suspected of publishing in late June a book titled "A Voice in the Wilderness" on the basis of three other books already in circulation on campuses. He is also suspected of staging a demonstration on Sept. 27 on his campus along with some 100 fellow students scattering leaflets demanding "a holy war" for the revision of the Constitution and shouting antigovernment slogans.

Meanwhile, the government cancelled the registration of a quarterly magazine, the SILCHON MUNHAK (PRACTICAL LITERATURE), on Aug. 23 for violating the Basic Press Law. It also was the first time that a magazine was closed down in violation of the law.

#### TWO SNU STUDENTS SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS

SK290130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] The Nambu District Court in Seoul yesterday sentenced two Seoul National University students to two-year prison terms for violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

Choe Hwan, 22, a senior majoring in religion, and Yi Kwang-ku, 21, a junior, were arrested June 7 when they staged a rally on top of a 20-meter high-voltage steel tower near the Kuro Industrial Complex in Yongdungpo, shouting antigovernment slogans.

#### EWHA UNIVERSITY DISMISSES STUDENT LEADER

SK020137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Ewha Womans University yesterday dismissed a student leader, Pak Un-chul, who has been under arrest for having allegedly masterminded student demonstrations.

A senior majoring in pharmacy, Miss Pak was chairman of the so-called "Minmintan," a committee of activist students for resistance against the alleged suppression of the democratization movement for the masses.

#### UNIVERSITIES REINSTATE 8 SUSPENDED STUDENTS

SK020221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Eight college students, suspended from school indefinitely for involvement in the sit-in protest at the ruling Democratic Justice Party head office last November, have been reinstated and allowed to attend classes.

Five of them are from Korea University and the remaining three from Yonsei University.

The two universities decided to reinstate the students in separate meetings of professors responsible for student affairs Monday afternoon, it was learned yesterday.

HUN SEN GREET'S NEWLY ELECTED SOVIET PREMIER

BK301245 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1211 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent his warm congratulations to Nikolay Ryzhkov on the occasion of his election to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In his message, Hun Sen says in part:

"Workers of the PRK are convinced that the Soviet people will score new remarkable results in carrying out important tasks in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at improving advanced socialism in the USSR for peace and progress in the world.

"We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and close and multiform cooperation between our two countries and peoples will further develop in the interest of consolidating the socialist community, peace, and international security."

Hun Sen wished the new chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers good health in carrying out his high function.

SOUTH YEMEN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK011324 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1153 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 1 -- Ibrahim Abdulla Saidi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, presented here Tuesday morning [1 October] his credentials to Heng Samrin, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Speaking on the occasion, the Yemeni ambassador conveyed to President Heng Samrin best regards from Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The ambassador expressed the Yemeni people's solidarity with the Kampuchean people and voiced firm support for the good will of the three Indochinese countries' proposals put forth at the 11th conference of the foreign minister of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, which proposals aimed at solving the Kampuchean issues through a peaceful means. He said he was satisfied with the all-round achievements in Kampuchea.

For his part, President Heng Samrin, qualified the Yemeni ambassador's mission to Kampuchea as the manifestation of friendship and solidarity between the two countries which no reactionary forces can spoil. Heng Samrin congratulated the Yemeni people on their successes and wished them still new, greater ones. Also present at the event were acting State Council General Secretary Men Chhan and First Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm.



SPC SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO PRC

BK011429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] On 30 September the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR sent a greeting message to the National People's Congress [NPC] and the PRC Government in Beijing. The important content of the message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the SPC and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to the NPC and the government of the PRC and the entire Chinese people. After waging a protracted struggle against the imperialists, colonialists, feudalists, and reactionary feudalists, the Chinese people triumphed and established the PRC on 1 October 1949 -- a historic event of great significance to the Chinese people's life.

Over the last 36 years, the Chinese people have persistently struggled to surmount various difficulties to safeguard the gains of their revolution. Laos and China are two neighboring countries, and the Lao and Chinese peoples have had a tradition of friendly relations for a long time. On this occasion, the Lao people once again would like to express thanks to the Chinese people for their support and assistance to the Lao revolution during the national salvation struggle against the imperialist aggressors. The Lao people ardently hope that the friendly relations between the Lao and Chinese peoples will be restored and developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence for the interests of the two peoples as well as for the sake of peace and security in Asia and the world.

On this occasion, we wish the Chinese people new, greater success in their just cause.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR also sent a greetings message to Wu Xueqian, state councilor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC.

Vientiane Reception Held

BK011132 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (KPL) -- Zhang Guazhi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the People's Republic of China and his wife hosted a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the 36th national day of the PRC.

Among those present at the reception were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, Inpong Khai-gnavong, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and other senior officials. Representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organisations in Laos also attended the reception.

PREM CALLS ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL IN NEW YORK

BK011633 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Trairong Swannakhiri, spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office, told reporters at Government House this morning that he had received at 0900 today a report from Deputy Spokesman Pramot Sukhum and from Nit Phibunsongkhram, director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Organization Department, on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's visit to the United States. He said that at about 1500, New York time, on 30 September, or about 0300 on 1 October, Bangkok time, the prime minister went to the UN Headquarters to hold talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Also attending the meeting with the UN secretary general were Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila; Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut, secretary general of the prime minister; and other Thai officials.

The major topics of discussion included the situation in Southeast Asia, in particular the situation in Cambodia, and ASEAN's effort to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem which will lead to the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia so as to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own future without external coercion.

The prime minister informed the UN secretary general about the current situation and developments along the Thai-Cambodian border and reaffirmed that Thailand is always determined to cooperate with the United Nations and all countries to relieve the sufferings of the Cambodian displaced persons now living at holding centers along the Thai-Cambodian border. He also expressed the hope that the international community will continue to assist and cooperate with Thailand in this regard.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Lao border, the prime minister told the UN secretary general that Thailand intends to maintain good relations with Laos despite some low-level problems which he believed can be settled. In this connection, Thailand has proposed talks between local officials of the two countries. He stressed that Thailand always has good intentions toward Laos and will safeguard the long-existing intimate and brotherly relations with Laos.

The UN secretary general, on behalf of the UN General Assembly and on his own behalf, thanked Thailand for its humanitarian role in providing assistance for the Cambodian people who are taking refuge in Thailand as a result of the Vietnamese military aggression. He said that the UN General Assembly is ready to render full cooperation to Thailand. The UN secretary general also said that he was impressed by and appreciated the honorable reception accorded him by the Thai government during his official visit to Thailand in January, during which he had the opportunity to meet and hold talks with high-level officials.

EDITORIAL HAILS PREM'S 'TIMELY COMMENTS' AT UN

BK010159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Timely Comments From Gen Prem"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was speaking on behalf of more than just Thailand in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday. His comments on the problems facing the developing world were pertinent to all developing nations around the globe. And throughout his speech, Gen Prem's concern for the rights of the common man came across plain and clear.

Of particular relevance was the Prime Minister's plea to end the alarming world-wide trend towards protectionism. As Gen Prem correctly pointed out, this disturbing drift towards an international trade war would be nothing short of an "unmitigated disaster." Trade wars do nobody any good, but they are particularly damaging on developing countries which are far more vulnerable than industrialised nations to the vagaries of international trade and market conditions.

Although the Prime Minister did not mention it by name, the Jenkins Bill, which would severely limit textile imports into the U.S. particularly from Asia, was clearly one of his targets. Last week United States President Ronald Reagan, who has all along been a vocal proponent of free trade and who is expected to veto the Jenkins Bill, tried to stem the wave of restrictive trade legislation in Congress by co-operating to drive the dollar down and also introducing a U.S. \$300 million fund to subsidise ailing American exports.

However, there is little indication that these measures have made much impact on opinion in Congress. Last Thursday the House Ways and Means Committee approved the Jenkins Bill which will now be sent to Congress. This is a reflection of the intense feeling in some parts of America about the loss of jobs to foreign competition. And as the United States continues its drive to cut back its trade deficit, this will inevitably have a negative impact on the countries exporting to it.

Gen Prem, of course, also touched on other topics that particularly concern Thailand especially the plight of refugees and the unhappy situation in Kampuchea. The UN has given significant support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) stance on Kampuchea over the years and it was appropriate the Prime Minister should show his recognition of that support.

It is hoped that our Prime Minister's comments at the United Nations will contribute in some small way to a future where the world's nations show more of an inclination to cooperate and work with one another than is apparent at the present time.

#### OFFICIAL SAYS POLICE CLEARED OF COUP INVOLVEMENT

BK010225 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] The ongoing investigation into the Sept 9 abortive coup has found no involvement by any police officers, Commander of the Special Branch Division (SBD) Pol Maj Gen Kasem Saengmit said yesterday. He said speculation that some police officers might have been involved in the attempted coup was wrong.

Kasem yesterday also appealed to relatives of the four retired generals being detained at the headquarters of the SBD to visit them only during working hours between 8.30 am and 4.30 pm. The SBD commander was referring to the visits made by the relatives of the four on the weekend.

While the four retired generals under detention on sedition charge are given the privilege of receiving visitors on weekend, the labour leaders being detained at the Police Training School in Bang Khen are not allowed to have any visitors outside the official hours.

Kasem said he found it awkward to deny visits to the four retired generals outside the official hours. He said the permission to visit the four was given by officials of the Corrections Department.



The building of Sub-Division One of the SBD is being used as the temporary detention centre for former premier Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, former supreme commander Gen Soem na Nakhon, former deputy supreme commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Krasae Intharat and former deputy army commander-in-chief Gen Yot Thephatsadin. But Kasem did not say whether visits for the four will be prohibited in the future.

Several people yesterday visited the four detainees. Among them was former newspaper owner So Thanawisut. A doctor and a nurse from the Police Hospital also went to examine the condition of Gen Yot who was discharged from Phrommit Hospital last Friday after being treated for haemorrhoids. The four detainees are apparently being given more privileges than other people arrested in the investigation of the failed coup. They have been allowed to bring in food from outside and watch television. A telephone has also been installed for them.

#### PHICHIT INTERVIEWED ON COUP NEGOTIATIONS

BK301645 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 29 Sep 85 pp 4, 5

[Report on "Exclusive Interview" by Editor Prachuap Thong-urai with 1st Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Phichit Kunlawanit on the 9 September coup attempt; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Some people are interested in the reports that you entered the headquarters of the coup party at Sanam Suapa on the day of the incident. Could you tell us something about that?

[Answer] My entering the headquarters of the coup party on that day was made in line with orders from my superior -- Deputy Army Commander General Thianchai Sirisamphan who was acting for Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek and carried out the duty of Internal Peacekeeping Command director -- in order to negotiate a truce with the rebels and settle the incident which was threatening the country's peace and order. Although the government side had superior forces at that time, if we had used force to quell the coup, a clash could not have been avoided; and the coup side would surely have fought like one with its back up against the wall, which the government did not want to see.

First, as the deputy Army commander has told the mass media, the king and queen knew of the incident and instructed all sides to avoid confrontation in order to avoid loss of lives and national property. Since the Internal Peacekeeping Command considered this instruction to be important, they took measures to carry out the royal remark.

Second, the unrest took place in an area near several important and priceless landmarks, such as Wat Benchamabophit, the Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall, and the Chitlada Palace. If clashes had taken place in this area, it would have been difficult to avoid inestimable damage.

Third, the Internal Peacekeeping Command decided that measures must be taken to settle the incident before dusk. If the incident had been prolonged, ill-intentioned persons or third parties might have intervened and the incident might have spread and expanded.

Finally, some prominent government officers such as Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi had been arrested and taken hostage by Wing Commander Manat Rupkhachon, the younger brother of Colonel Manun, and it was necessary to guarantee his safety. The deputy Army commander assigned the peace mission to me because he knew that I was acquainted with several persons in the coup party.

Some of them, such as General Yot Thephasadin na Ayutthaya and General Soem na Nakhon, had been my superiors before, and Colonel Manun had once been one of my students. Assigning me to negotiate with the coup side, the deputy army commander stressed that I must do everything which would benefit the country and the people with the least adverse effect.

The task assigned to me by my superior on that day was considered a most heavy burden because no one was sure how successful the negotiations would be. The coup side must have decided and planned beforehand on the use of forces and weapons to create unrest and seize administrative power; they had also taken some prominent persons hostage and might have adopted violent methods.

This heavy burden was unlike any of my other assignments, such as suppressing insurgents at Khao Kho, because we were unable to plan and make preparations. We had to rush and hurry to solve the problem at hand, while adhering to the principle of avoiding casualties and danger to prominent government officers which might have occurred should there have been an armed clash.

[Question] What was the reason for allowing Colonel Manun to leave the country, which resulted in unfavorable rumors from some parties?

[Answer] As for the question as to why I accepted the coup party's condition -- allowing Colonel Manun to leave the country -- I carefully thought about the matter because I was also afraid that it might be inappropriate and not in line with the law. I was advised by the deputy Army commander, General Thianchai Sirisamphan, that in negotiating with the coup makers, I should adhere to the principle of avoiding casualties as much as possible and settle the incident as quickly as possible -- it was a race against time. When considering and comparing the life and the safety of the Air Force commander with that of an officer like Colonel Manun, we knew what decision to make. But outsiders who were not at the negotiations might not see this reason.

[Question] There was news that after the unrest was settled, the three generals involved in the coup would have an audience with his majesty the king at Thaksin Palace. What was this matter?

[Answer] There was a misunderstanding because the three generals had asked to meet with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon in order to explain the details and the story relating to the incident. When we learned that Prime Minister Prem, who was returning from Indonesia, would make a stopover in the south to have an audience with their majesties the king and queen, it was decided to allow the three generals to meet General Prem in the south. Because the prime minister only stayed a few hours there and also had other things to do, which made a meeting inconvenient, the plan was cancelled.

NGUYEN HUU THO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO EAST

BK011516 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assemblies of the CSSR, the People's Republic of Hungary, and the GDR, a delegation of the SRV National Assembly headed by National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho left 1 October for an official friendship visit to these fraternal countries.

Attending the farewell ceremony at the President Palace were Comrades Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman and general secretary of the Council of State; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Huynh Tan Phat, vice-chairman of the Council of State; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations; and many other comrades.

Representatives of various organs and mass organizations at the center and in Hanoi were also on hand.

Present at the ceremony were CSSR Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, Hungarian Ambassador Bola Benyei, and GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau. Also attending the farewell ceremony was Soviet Charge d'Affairs Myakotnykh.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMUNICATION PROJECT

OW01153 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] On 17 September 1985, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on decentralization of investments in the construction, maintenance, and repair of communications and transportation projects.

The decision stresses that the construction, maintenance, and repair of communications and transportation projects in the provinces, wards and districts are under the care of the people's committees at these levels, which will mobilize the people's obligatory labor and local materials, and utilize the public welfare fund. Regarding the projects in the provinces, cities, and special zones under the Central Government, the local people's obligatory labor will be mobilized, and the local budget and materials, and part of the budget for supplies, provided by the center will be utilized.

The construction, maintenance, and repair of centrally managed projects will be carried out in accordance with the state plan, and with the motto of making investments for the concerned ministers and coordinating with the provinces and cities in labor mobilization, provision of capital and materials, and project construction.

Laborers mobilized to do obligatory work in the construction of communications and transportation projects will enjoy the systems of food supply and differentiation compensation, as well as other systems destined for those mobilized to do obligatory work in the construction of water conservancy projects.



NHAN DAN ON FLOODS, WINTER CROP CULTIVATION

BK011215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Sep 85

[30 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Grain Production Is the Number One Task"]

[Text] In our country, grain production is a pressing and extremely hard task beset with frequent and repeated natural calamities. Rainfall in late August and early September inundated and waterlogged large areas of rice and subsidiary food crops in the Bac Bo lowland provinces and Thanh Hoa, especially in Ha Nam Ninh, where some areas are still submerged under deep floodwaters and where the 10th-month rice in certain districts has been virtually washed away. Meanwhile, water levels in various rivers remain high, and the floodwaters in the Dong and Bang Rivers are receding slowly.

The courage and calmness displayed by the people in various flood-stricken localities when faced with natural disaster and their efforts to overcome the effects of this natural disaster under the leadership of various party committee echelons and the administration at various levels are commendable. However, the problem of rain and typhoons is not over in the north. A new storm has just appeared. Last year, in the Bac Bo lowlands, there was a rare spate of heavy rain occurring in November. Now the central and southern Trung Bo regions are at the start of their typhoon and rainy season. Floods and drought are also frequent in the Nam Bo region. Our struggle against the elements for grain production is still very complicated. Grain production in our country is still precarious. It requires more effort from our entire party and people.

At present, the pressing tasks of the north consist of heightening its revolutionary will, resolving to overcome all difficulties, and concentrating on planting winter crops. All this must be done with the greatest of effort. The north must step up the planting of various crops such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, legumes of all sorts, kohlrabi, cabbage, and other short-term vegetables. Of these, sweet potato is the most-favored crop because it is sure-fire and short-term. Sweet potatoes must be planted in any area where land is available. All villages and families must plant sweet potatoes; and this must be turned into a vigorous mass movement if the people's lives are to be stabilized.

In rice and subsidiary food crop areas already destroyed by waterlogging or floods, it is necessary to quickly drain the floodwaters in order to make land available for planting the winter crop. In high-elevation croplands, we will plant vegetables and grain crops of various sorts. In low-elevation croplands, we will plant those vegetables that are water-tolerant in order to meet the needs of the people and animal husbandry. Along with caring for 10th-month rice, those localities not affected by waterlogging and floods must quickly make all necessary preparations for expanding the winter crop area to the fullest upon completion of the current rice harvest.

The policy on the purchase of grain and other farm produce and the policy on the sale of materials for agricultural production in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum, as well as other appropriate policies issued by the localities concerned, will serve as a source of encouragement for all production units and families to plant and expand the cultivation of winter crops in areas where conditions permit. Increasing winter crop production will open enormous possibilities for us to supply more grain and foodstuff to many areas that are in need of more food for the people and more feed to maintain their herds of livestock. All those agricultural cooperatives, production collectives, and localities not affected by natural disaster must concentrate their greatest efforts on carrying out intensive cultivation of rice and other grain crops in order to increase crop yields considerably to make up for substantial grain losses in the Bac Bo region.

Experience obtained over the years shows that 10th-month crop production in a number of Bac Bo localities is very precarious. Planting 10th-month crop can be likened to gambling. Therefore, these localities must resolve to concentrate their labor and invest their money in planting two crops that are sure to be successful, namely the winter and spring crops, lasting from October this year to June or July next year. They must do their utmost to carry out intensive cultivation for these two crops and adopt appropriate crop cultivation patterns. They will make it possible for the north to gradually achieve self sufficiency in grain and stabilize the grain problem.

All localities and areas must, depending on their particular land and weather conditions, plan the maximum use of all kinds of land, arrange sowing schedules and crop cultivation patterns in a rational manner, make full use of favorable natural conditions, overcome unfavorable weather conditions, make constant efforts to expand the acreage and to increase gradually the degree of intensive cultivation for all kinds of grain crops.

Midland and mountain provinces must also regard the need to increase production of grain crops -- not only rice but also manioc and other edible roots -- as an urgent task if they are to join with the entire nation in tackling the grain problem.

Developing agricultural production locally and making crop areas virtually free from waterlogging, floods, typhoons, and flashfloods are of great, positive, and comprehensive economic significance. In accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenums, the state has, in recent time, adopted preferential policies on prices and on the supply of technical materials in order to promote increased grain production in the midland and mountain regions. The objective is to have each locality determine a suitable crop cultivation pattern and adopt a working method that can bring about realistic results.

Bac Bo lowland provinces and cities as well as Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh and their midland and mountain regions must provide active guidance for increased production of all grain crops so they can resolve the grain problem locally and help the lowland area at times of natural disaster.

Increasing grain production must always be our number one task that decides socioeconomic stability and development. At present, this must be regarded as one of the conditions for ensuring the successful implementation of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum on prices, wages, and money.

Tackling the grain problem steadily is one of our people's difficult and long-term tasks. Our entire party and people must concentrate their greatest efforts on the grain production front, trying to bring grain production into more vigorous play while economizing on the use of grain in order to contribute to promoting the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

#### HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL HARVEST, PROBLEMS

BK011125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, by 25 September, the entire country had harvested nearly 713,700 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 24.7 percent of the planted area, including more than 20,600 hectares in the northern provinces, with Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien harvesting the largest area. The southern provinces had reaped more than 630,000 hectares, of 92.3 percent of the planted area, and will soon complete the harvest. Many of them have begun plowing fields and planting winter-spring rice. Long An Province has plowed 61 percent of the planned area and transplanted 40 percent of the planned area of the 1985-86 winter-spring rice.

Also according to the Statistics General Department, waterlogging has completely spoiled about 175,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in the northern provinces, including Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, and Hai Hung having the largest area ravaged. In general, rice plants in areas not affected by waterlogging are developing very well. The bulk of the main 10th-month rice crop is growing ears. Harvesting of the early 10th-month rice has begun. Crop pests are likely to develop, affecting as many as 130,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in the past week. By 25 September, the affected area in the northern provinces had reached 220,000 hectares. Provinces with large areas plagued by crop pests include Hai Hung, 34,000 hectares; Thai Binh, 24,000 hectares; Nghe Tinh, 19,000 hectares; and Hanoi, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, and Thanh Hoa, 13,000 hectares each.

The 10th-month rice crop in the southern provinces is developing well. Thanks to recent rainfalls in many localities, the pace of planting has accelerated. However, the southern provinces still lag behind compared with their best cultivation season, leaving 460,000 hectares of 10th-month rice uncultivated. Meanwhile, the area affected by crop pests has reached 80,000 hectares, while only 50,000 hectares were affected in the same period last year.

Currently, the planting season for summer-fall vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops is over. However, the nationwide area of subsidiary crops planted is 13,000 hectares less than last year and the planted area of industrial crops has decreased by 600 hectares. The planted peanut and soybean area has increased, compared with the same period last year. Only 30 percent of the planned sugarcane area has been planted.

The Ministry of Agriculture has urged localities to take precautionary measures against waterlogging at the end of the late 10th-month rice crop season, to actively prevent and eradicate rice pests, to ready seeds for the winter crop, especially sweet potatoes, and to organize vaccination of domestic animals against epizootic diseases. The southern localities should make intensive efforts to complete the planting of 10th-month rice and exceed acreage norms while preparing the soil for the 1985-86 winter-spring rice cultivation.

#### HO CHI MINH MEETING MARKS 40TH RESISTANCE DAY

OW230919 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 23 -- A grand meeting was held yesterday in Ho Chi Minh City at the Municipal Theatre to mark the 40th anniversary of the South Vietnam Resistance Day (Sept 23). The meeting was sponsored by the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee. The meeting was honoured by the presence of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Also present were Nguyen Van Linh, political bureau member of the party C.C. and secretary of the city party committee; Maichi Thao, member of the party C.C. and deputy secretary of the city party committee; and Phan Van Khai, member of the party C.C. and chairman of the city people's committee.

The visiting delegations of Binh Tri Thien Province and of the Savannakhet Province of Laos and representatives of the consulates general of fraternal countries also attended. Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Ho, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of the city, recalled the heroic fight of the population of Saigon-Giadinh (now Ho Chi Minh City) against the much better-equipped French Expeditionary Forces which staged a come-back in Indochina behind the British Army following the surrender of the Japanese fascists in August 1945. Doctor Nguyen Van Huong, a patriotic intellectual who took part in the seizure of power in Saigon and in the subsequent struggle against the French aggressors, told the meeting about the firm actions of the Saigon population, including many intellectuals, to defend the young revolutionary power.



AUSTRALIAGREENPEACE PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. SHIPS IN SYDNEY

BK010158 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Demonstrators from the Greenpeace environmental group have staged a protest on Sydney harbor today against two American warships which later docked at Garden Island. About a dozen vessels are taking part in the protest together with land-based demonstrators. The two frigates, the Reid and the Brooke are in Sydney to take part in a joint American-Australian exercise off the east coast. Greenpeace claimed that both ships are nuclear-capable.

NEW ZEALANDAFP: LANGE CLAIMS STERN DISTORTED INTERVIEW

HK020559 Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Wellington, Oct 2 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange today denied reports by the West German magazine STERN that he had called for the resignation of French President Francois Mitterrand over the Rainbow Warrior affair.

STERN, in an interview with Mr Lange to be published tomorrow, also claimed the New Zealand leader would travel to Paris to represent Greenpeace at a conference with the French Government to discuss compensation for the vessel.

The Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace ecology movement, was bombed and sunk by French agents in Auckland harbour in July as it was preparing to lead a protest fleet to France's nuclear testing site at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. A photographer on board was killed in the blast.

"It is not my job to go calling for anybody's resignation at all, and I didn't," Mr Lange said today.

"I am certainly not going to Paris even to see President Mitterrand, let alone to be Greenpeace's tame attorney," he said. Mr Lange accused STERN of distorting a recent interview with him in order to boost its circulation.

Mr Lange dismissed as "absolute nonsense" a statement in STERN quoting him as saying New Zealand would remain neutral on the issue of French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

"We are at the head of protests against French testing in the Pacific," he said.

"We are utterly opposed to that (testing) and will continue to be resolutely opposed to it."

MALAYSIADEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES ATTACK ON PHILIPPINES

BK011314 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1257 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Ministry of Defense today dismissed reports that Malaysian troops attacked an island in the southern Philippines near Maldanas on 26 September, causing the deaths of the 53 Philippine citizens. A spokesman of the ministry said in Kuala Lumpur that such an attack never occurred.

The attack was aimed at creating a conflict between Malaysia and the Philippines. The Ministry of Defense believes that certain groups launched the attack for their own interests.

State Police Deputy Chief Datuk (Kudus Aliyah) said that the attack had never taken place.

MUSA ON PAS STAND ON MALAY PRIVILEGE, LANGUAGE

BK270645 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues. -- PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] leaders are groping in panic and confusion, trying to disentangle the knots they have tied around themselves, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today. He said that judging from statements made by PAS leaders and after receiving unrefutable evidence about it, he was convinced about what had actually been said.

The statements were clearly made in speeches attributed to PAS leaders Haji Hadi Awang, Haji Wan Mutalib Embong and Haji Nakhaie Ahmad.

He said: "They have gone too far. It is now undeniable that they had said PAS will withdraw the special privilege of the Bumiputeras [indigenous Malays] if the party is elected to power. They also said that PAS will abolish the position of Bahasa Malaysia as the national language and that all other languages will be accorded the same status."

MCA REJECTS ELECTION RESULTS OF 10 BRANCHES

BK011637 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] ad hoc committee has rejected the election results of 10 MCA branches and ordered their reelection as soon as possible. The chairman of the committee, Encik Ghafar Baba, says the election result of the branches are declared null and void by the committee on technical grounds.

According to the committee's joint secretary, Datuk Dr Tan Tiong Hong, the branches are from Selangor, the Federal Territory, Johor, Pahang, and Perak. The other joint secretary, Datuk Dr Lim Liong Sik, says the affected branches could serve notice of less than required 7 days for fresh election. This is to enable them to be held within the original party poll schedule, which calls for branch election results to be submitted by next Monday [7 October].

CONTROL OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS FROM SRV TIGHTENED

BK011613 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Steps are being taken to tighten security control at the Vietnamese illegal immigration transit center in Bidong Island to ensure that they do not wander off and disturb fishermen fishing near the area. The Terenggan chief minister, Datuk Sri Haji Wan Mokhtar Ahmad, says that the state government is aware that some Vietnamese illegal immigrants have wandered off to fish without the knowledge of the authorities.

Speaking to newsmen after performing the groundbreaking ceremony of the [words indistinct] in Kemaman, he disclosed that he had briefed the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, on the activities of the illegal immigrants and problems faced by the fishermen. The government will enforce strict control over the illegal immigrants to ensure that they do not leave the camp. He advises local fishermen not to employ the Vietnamese illegal immigrants.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW RETURNS; 'PLEASED' WITH PRC TOUR

BK270709 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Sep 85 p 1

[By H.L. Lim]

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew returned from China last night, tired but obviously pleased with the outcome of his 13-day mission. New ground has been broken for economic cooperation. "We've never had this kind of foundation before," the Prime Minister told the Singapore press corps in Guangzhou yesterday before their departure for home.

The Chinese, he said, are ready to work with other countries to modernise, like they were never before. Such cooperation they accept should be for mutual economic returns. But before any golden harvest, there is a lot of work ahead. The first follow-up step will be the drawing up of an action programme by officials of Singapore and China. Dr. Tony Tan, the Minister for Trade and Industry, indicated in Beijing last week that the follow-up discussions will start soon. He wants things in place and ready to move early next year.

Yesterday, in this 28th floor suite at Guangzhou's China Hotel, Mr Lee said: "The ministers have sent the signals down. I think the bureaucrats should get on with the job...and try and get one or two projects to concentrate on which should produce benefits in one, two or three years so that it's tangible."

The ministers are those who participated in the discussions in Beijing. From Singapore: Dr Tan, who is also Education Minister, and Dr Richard Hu, Minister for Finance and also for Health. From China: Mr Gu Mu, State Councillor, Mr Zheng Tuobing, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Mr Wang Binqian, the Minister of Finance, are among those who held various discussions with the Singaporeans.

What should Singapore businessmen do now, Mr Lee was asked yesterday. "Do what businessmen always do!" Mr Lee said. "They've got to seek out the opportunities, seek out the people in charge and strike up a good agreement in which both parties get benefits."



"What we have done is open doors for them. They can now get through to the provincial governments direct. They don't have to deal through the central government in Beijing."

"They are also better known now, with all this exposure on their media (the Chinese coverage of Mr. Lee's visit). If they say they are from Singapore and they have their propositions, the officials or the governors or the heads of enterprises will know that yes, they've thought about this, and they will be ready and receptive."

Mr. Lee's 35-minute press conference covered these points too:

-- Developing China's vast potential in tourism means not just expanding facilities, but also training vast numbers of people and giving them a professional touch. Here's why: "Those of you who have been on conducted tours know that you need good tour operators, you need guides who make stones come alive and ring with history."

-- There is always the danger that, should economic cooperation with China expand, Singapore could become too dependent. And that could be disastrous when dealing with a communist country and China despite its open-door policy is communist. "Whatever the benefits they get out of an economic arrangement, if for political reasons they decide they will break relations with you, they may... So we will keep this in mind... But when it is not essential foodstuff (or it is) an area where there isn't mass impact on Singapore, I don't see any reason why we shouldn't go to 80 to 90 per cent" dependency.

-- ASEAN is a new phase of economic relations with China. So, "provided we are not favoured because we are adopted sons so to speak, but we offer the best terms and are open to bids by others to undercut us...many of the apprehensions of the past are no longer warranted."

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang gave Mr. Lee a farewell call at Guangzhou from Beijing before the latter's departure for Shenzhen by train. Mr. Lee and delegation walked across the border to Hong Kong to catch an SIA [Singapore International Airline] flight home.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY ON LEE VISIT TO U.S., BAHAMAS

BK011543 Singapore Domestic in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct. 85

[Text] The prime minister and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew will pay an official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Reagan from the 8th to the 10th of this month. He will meet the American leader in Washington on the 1st day of his visit.

A Foreign Ministry statement says Mr. Lee will be accompanied by the minister for home affairs, Professor Jayakumar; the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Yeo Cheow Tong; and other officials. From the United States, Mr. Lee will go to the Bahamas for the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting to be held on the 16th to the 22d.

During Mr. Lee's absence, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Mr. Goh Chok Tong will be the acting prime minister.

MILITARY PROBES REPORTED MALAYSIAN ATTACK

HK020459 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Malaysia yesterday [1 October] denied its Armed Forces strafed and raided a remote Philippine island, killing 50 persons. A Malaysian Defense Ministry spokesman told reporters there was no such incident.

In Manila, officials held back comment on Malaysia's denial of involvement in the attack. The PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY [PNA] said a general had been dispatched to investigate the report, but statements by Philippine officials indicated they believed an attack had occurred on Maldanas Island in the Sulu Archipelago. The Philippine military said yesterday in Zamboanga City that Malaysian gunboats and helicopter gunships had strafed Maldanas Island last week and troops had landed, attacking islanders and burning houses.

Acting Armed Forces chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said yesterday that an investigation into the reported raid by Malaysian soldiers is still being conducted. Gen. Ramos made the statement even as the Malaysian Armed Forces denied that its troops had attacked the island. Gen. Ramos did not confirm or deny the reported raid, saying they are still verifying reports on the casualties or hostages, if there are any. He said he had submitted the report to President Marcos and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the matter; however, he declined to give details of the report.

The Foreign Ministry has not commented on the incident. At the Defense Ministry, Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the reported Malaysian attack is more of a diplomatic than a security problem.

PILFERAGE OF CLARK AIR BASE SUPPLIES ALLEGED

HK010810 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 28 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[By Rey Briones]

[Text] Millions of pesos worth of foodstuffs and hospital equipment were allegedly pilfered from the Clark Air Base in Pampanga and sold to various hospitals, lodging inns and night spots in Metro Manila. The large-scale pilferage of the United States Government properties is being investigated by base probers. The progress of the inquiry, however, was kept under wraps because of the alleged involvement of some key U.S. officials in the scandal.

The METRO MANILA TIMES tried to reach the base officials for comment, but they preferred to keep mum. An employee at the base information office said clearance was necessary before any base official could be interviewed.

A disgruntled employee of the base administration had tipped off local and base authorities about the systematic pilferage of base supplies. He said the theft had been going on for some time.

An inventory of all base hospital equipment, including the foodstuff supply and wines was begun in August. Initial results of the inventory showed big shortages of foodstuffs and wines and hundreds of hospital supplies, especially bedding materials, could not be accounted for.

The U.S. government, a source said, lost at least \$300,000 or nearly P 6 million worth of supplies and equipment since 1983. "Base probers had traced some of the hospital beddings to a lodging house along Timog Street in Quezon City and the imported food-stuffs and wines to a first class night club beside the lodging inn owned by a rich Chinese businessman," the source said. The source added that the probers were still trying to find out how the hospital supplies had found their way to five hospitals, three in Quezon City and two in Manila.

Two top Clark Air Base hospital officials and an officer of the base restaurant were being implicated in the scandal. The U.S. base officials allegedly "used" a number of Filipino base employees in spiriting out the supplies.

#### U.S. SUGAR QUOTA CUT TRIGGERS NEW OUTPUT CEILING

HK010800 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 27 Sep 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Sugar planters will lose P 1.2 billion (\$68.5 million) year next as a result of a 42 per cent reduction in the country's U.S. sugar quota. The U.S. intends to import from the Philippines next year only about 200,000 metric tons (MT) from this year's quota of 348,000 MT. The projected losses in export receipts are based on a price of 21 cents a pound, the price the U.S. government pays for raw sugar imports from the Philippines.

The U.S. government is reducing its sugar imports from 2.5 million MT to only 1.7 million MT. The Philippines supplies 13.5 per cent of American sugar imports. The 148,000 MT reduction in U.S. sugar imports was announced recently by Prime Minister Cesar Virata. With the reduced raw sugar imports, the Philippines quota, which stands at 13.5 per cent, will correspondingly drop.

The U.S. move to trim raw sugar imports was precipitated by strong lobbying by Hawaiian cane planters who had claimed the U.S. was subsidizing imported sugar at the expense of its local growers. The world price of sugar is only three cents a pound, way below the price the U.S. pays for Philippine sugar.

The U.S. sugar planters had reportedly demanded a reduction in sugar imports, fearing that their production, which is projected to increase significantly, would lead to a glut that would cause prices to plummet. The depressed price of sugar in the world market is due to a supply glut, compounded by the proliferation of cheaper substitutes like beet sugar and fructose-derived synthetics.

As a result of depressed world prices and the reduced U.S.-quota, the Philippine Government has ordered a big cut in local sugar output, from 2.4 million MT to only 1.6 million. The 1.6-million sugar output ceiling is just enough to meet local demands of one million MT and the 200,000 MT commitment to the U.S. The rest will be kept as reserves.

#### MARCOS URGES 'NEW STRATEGY' TO EASE DEBT BURDEN

HK020507 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [1 October] said that the solutions prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and the industrialized countries have failed to help debtor nations get out of their debt hole.



Speaking before finance ministers and central bank governors from Latin American countries as well as officials of the IMF and the World Bank who called on him at Malacanang, the president urged for the adoption of a new strategy to deal with the debt burden of the developing countries because the present prescription has done little to help the small nations get out of the debt hole. The solutions prescribed by the IMF and the industrialized countries, according to the president, are overtly directed to the interests of the major creditor nations. He wants a new strategy to solve the debt problem to be based on the economic growth of the debtor nations and not on the austerity problems.

#### CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON LOSS OF 3D IMF TRANCHE

HK010802 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 30 Sep 85 p 8

[By Oscar Guiambao]

[Text] The failure of the Philippines to draw the third tranche of \$106 million from the current credit facility of the International Monetary Fund "will not in any way affect the economic recovery program of the government," Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez said over the weekend. Fernandez said that "all are already in place" primarily referring the adjustment measures the government implemented in consonance with its economic recovery and stabilization program submitted to the IMF. He insisted that only the "qualitative requirements" of the adjustment program were not met. All the quantitative conditions were dutifully complied with, he said.

He said that he will shortly leave for Seoul, Korea where the IMF and the World Bank executive board members will meet Oct. 7 to iron out these problems. "We have complied with the end-July performance criteria, including that of the budget deficit issue. What is holding up the release of the third tranche is the fact that the review is still under discussions," Fernandez stressed.

Sources said the failure of the government to accomplish some structural adjustments set forth by the IMF in some of the country's local industries lead to the postponement of the third tranche. The failure of the Philippines to draw this facility will also delay the release of the second installment of \$175 million from the \$925 million new money facility from some 483 foreign creditor banks.

Asked what preparations the government will be doing to facilitate the drawing of the third tranche, he said; "Nothing," but added that the problem on these qualitative requirements will be solved through further negotiations with the IMF.

#### NEW MILITARY BATTALIONS TO COUNTER INSURGENCY

HK0160628 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The military is building up 11 [word indistinct] maneuver battalions in the face of a serious and growing communist insurgency in the country. Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said the military has to do this after reports indicated that the communists (?said they would really) set up its political and military infrastructure in at least 1,664 barangays throughout the country. This comprises one-fourth of the country's 4,615 barangays wherein the Communist Party of the Philippines has established its so-called shadow government.

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